

NUMBER 4505.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1906.

PRICE ONE CENT.

WASHINGTON LAGS
IN CITIES' RUSH TO
GET PUBLICExposition Awaits City's
Decision—Other Towns
Clamor For Space.

BALTIMORE'S BIG SHOW

Local Committee Will Know
Wednesday Whether Ex-
hibit Will Be Creditable.

Not later than Thursday morning the managers of the coming Jamestown Exposition will learn how much space will be wanted by Washington merchants for exhibition purposes at the show.

This information will be telegraphed immediately following the meeting of the joint committee of the Board of Trade, the Business Men's Association, and the Jobbers and Shippers' Association, on Wednesday night, when it is expected that the committee will be in possession of full information as to just how much space local merchants will require to attain the object sought—that of giving commercial Greater Washington a successful and far-reaching boost.

The fact that the secretary of the Jobbers and Shippers' Association this morning received a letter from the Jamestown managers urging a quick decision as to the amount of space wanted by Washington merchants has had the effect of injecting considerable activity into the canvass for exhibits.

Baltimore's Hustle.

The purport of the communication is that Baltimore merchants have engaged 20,000 feet of space for their exhibits, and are now trying to secure, which, if granted them, may mean that Washington merchants stand a good chance of viewing the coming show from the spectator's point of view, instead of realizing the fruits of the exhibit.

Alger W. Wheeler, chief of the division of exhibits of the exposition, who communicated with the secretary, stated that all the big Eastern cities, including Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Hartford, Syracuse, Buffalo, and Rochester, have secured space reservations. The representatives of their trade bodies, he says, are all clamoring for more space, believing that the outlook for the exhibition is bright. The Baltimore City merchants, he states, sent a business men's committee to appear before the board of managers of the exposition on Saturday in an effort to get their space allotment increased 5,000 feet. This matter, according to Mr. Wheeler, is now pending. As soon as the contents of the communication were known to Chairman Small, of the joint committee, whose industry in the work has affected Washington merchants, he immediately made his fellow-committee men, Ross P. Andrews and J. J. Kaufman, understand the importance of quick action.

Meeting Called.

Imbued with the desire to "do things," they decided to hold no more meetings until Wednesday night, when definite arrangements for the exhibition space will be made and communicated to Mr. Wheeler. In the meantime, Chairman Small has mapped out the territory to be canvassed by the committee. Chairman Small is to have the territory from Ninth to Thirteenth street northwest. Mr. Kaufman is to canvass west of Thirteenth street to Georgetown, and Mr. Andrews from Ninth street east to East Washington. Every merchant, regardless of the extent of his business, if it is judged by the committee workers to be of the kind to be benefited by an exhibit, will be personally seen and told the importance of falling into line with the movement.

"We have met with hearty response from all the merchants we have approached so far," said Chairman Small today. "They all seem to realize the great benefits accruing from publicity such as may be obtained at the Jamestown exposition, and I have no hesitancy in saying that our representation will be a worthy one."

"I have been informed of the communication received from Mr. Wheeler, chief of the division of exhibits, and am convinced of the imperative need of pushing the canvass with vigor. We will know definitely on Wednesday night, when we hold the next committee meeting, just how much space Washington will be represented by, and I have no doubt about its being sufficient to present the commercial side of our city perfectly."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Showers are probable during the next thirty-six hours in the lower Mississippi valley and Alabama; elsewhere the weather will be fair with slight temperature changes.

The following heavy precipitation (in inches) has been reported during the past twenty-four hours: Little Rock, 1.36; Galveston, 1.78; Shreveport, 1.26; Oklahoma, 1.12.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 58
12 m. 62
3 p. m. 72
6 p. m. 76

DOWNTOWN.

(Registered Alcock's Standard Thermometer.)
9 a. m. 54
12 m. 62
3 p. m. 72
6 p. m. 76

SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today 5:23
Sun rises tomorrow 6:19

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today 5:55 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 1:55 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 6:45 a. m.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Oct. 15.—
Both rivers clear.

EXHUME THE BODY
OF RAMP TO HOLD
BROUWER IN NET

Startling Plan of Prosecution to Shatter the Defense.

NO ARSENIC INJECTED

Embalming Fluid for Doctor's Wife Innocent of Poison, Undertaker Says.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—To prove that Mrs. Carrie Brouwer did die from arsenical poisoning, as charged by the prosecution at the trial, at Tom's river, N. J., of Dr. Frank Brouwer for wife murder, and not by ptomaine poisoning, as claimed by the defense and supported by testimony of experts, the Ocean county authorities today planned to exhumate another human body.

Undertaker Westhall testified that he did not use arsenic in the embalming fluid he injected into the body of Mrs. Brouwer. He had used embalming fluid containing arsenic in bodies previously embalmed. It is the contention of the defense that the arsenic found in Mrs. Brouwer's body came from the undertaker's tube which had not been cleaned.

The body of a tramp had been embalmed a few hours before Undertaker Westhall took charge of Mrs. Brouwer's body. The undertaker is not certain if he used arsenic in this case.

Prosecutor Brown intends to have the cadaver taken up, believing that it may add such facts as will alter the whole structure of Dr. Brouwer's defense.

Jurors Poisoned.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Oct. 15.—After it had seemed certain that the trial of Dr. Frank Brouwer, accused of poisoning his wife, would have to be delayed, owing to the serious illness of Edmund Wilson, chief counsel for the defense, Dr. John A. Marshall, his principal expert, and two jurymen, John Cobb and Walter Bell, all of the men finally took their places and the case was continued today, with a physician in attendance to care for any of the men who might become more seriously ill. By a strange coincidence, both Dr. Marshall and Attorney Wilson are suffering from the very trouble they are seeking to prove caused the death of Mrs. Brouwer—ptomaine poisoning.

Dr. Marshall, the expert for the defense in the ptomaine poisoning trial, was late in arriving at the court house this morning and E. J. Westhall, the undertaker who buried Mrs. Brouwer, was put on the stand, pending Marshall's arrival. He said the ground where the body was buried was gravelly and that the cemetery was on a knoll. On cross examination he said that he drew about a pint of blood and other fluid from the body while embalming.

Mrs. Abbie Irons said she bathed the body for burial and the only mark upon it was that of a hypodermic injection on the right shoulder. Owen Shuts, the wife of the witness, said Dr. Brouwer in jail, was called and did not respond. The court sent an officer after him.

No Christmas Quarrel.

Mr. Shuts contradicted the testimony of Miss Hyer that Dr. Brouwer would not speak to Mrs. Brouwer on Christmas Day, 1904. He was corroborated by Charles Parent, the driver of Dr. Brouwer's wagon. He was there for twenty-two months, and he never knew any quarrel between them. He denied on cross examination that he had ever known Mrs. Brouwer to be jealous of another woman, who lived across the street.

Mr. Wilson then said the defense would call no more witnesses until Dr. Marshall should arrive, and the court took a half hour recess. While waiting the defendant and his counsel were allowed to retire to a room for consultation.

Dr. Frank Brouwer was suddenly called to the witness stand in his own defense today. He had been testifying only a few minutes when he broke down and sobbing cried out: "Gentlemen, I have always been a truthful husband and good father to my children. I had worked and tried to get higher up in the world only for my wife's sake. It is a lie that I ever touched her. I never laid my hand on her. The house we lived in is the house I gave her and paid for out of my own earnings."

"When Elizabeth Hyer stated that I had ever said to my wife that I had loved her, she lied. When Benjamin Hyer says I ever threatened to strike my wife, he lies."

The big physician then broke down completely and sobbed. Several women in the court room also cried softly and for five minutes court was unable to resume.

THEFT OF NEWSPAPERS

FOLLOWED BY ARREST

The systematic theft of newspapers from cigar stands has for some time past been one of the frequent complaints to reach the Police Department. Edward Jackson, colored, thirty years old, was sent to jail for ninety days by Judge Mulwain this morning for stealing four newspapers from the stand of Edward Brinkman, whose place of business is at Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street northwest. Brinkman suspected the colored man of former thefts, and early this morning marked certain papers and displayed them in front of his place. Meanwhile he stationed himself on the opposite side of the avenue to await Jackson's arrival. Jackson finally passed the store and took the marked papers. Police-man Boswell, of the Fourth precinct, placed him under arrest.

HANDLE FREIGHT
IN POTOMAC YARDS
FOR POINTS SOUTH

Railroads' Latest Concession to Shippers in Force Today.

THREE LINES AFFECTED

Jobbers and Shippers' Fight for Through Billing From Washington Continues.

The railroads coming into Washington from the north, east, and west hereafter will use the new Potomac freight yards for the transfer of goods intended for Southern shipment, instead of subjecting them to the delay of transfer at Alexandria, as has been the case up to today.

Announcement to this effect was made today at the Southern railway offices, and later was confirmed by W. W. Bowie, freight agent of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington connection of the Pennsylvania railroad. The yards, which extend practically from the south end of the Potomac river to Alexandria, formally were thrown open at midnight last night, and from now on their scope will be to handle the transfer of all through freight intended for the South by way of Washington.

The three lines to be most affected are the Pennsylvania, the Southern, and the Baltimore and Ohio. It will mean that the latter line practically will give up its shipment of freight by way of Shepherd's Landing into the South within a short time, and probably abandon that shipping point, later on.

Fight for Through Billing.

While this opening of the new Potomac freight yards is hailed with joy by all Washington merchants who are intent on furthering the cause of commercial Washington, yet some disappointment is expressed that the railroads affected are not yet ready to inaugurate through billing from Washington to Southern points.

It was expected in many quarters that, on October 1, when the freight yards were expected to be ready for use, through billing, so long looked for by local merchants and urged vigorously since the formation of the Jobbers and Shippers' Association, would immediately follow. This is the object which the Jobbers and Shippers' Association and the kindred trade and business bodies are now putting forth every effort to attain. This expectation has largely grown out of the fact that the railroads have taken the position that it would be difficult to grant through billing with the removal of this objection, which comes today with the opening of the new transfer point, the entire local business community now looks forward to the great concession on the part of the railroads, according to Secretary Luchs of the Jobbers and Shippers' Association. However important the opening of these freight yards is, he says, the key to the freight situation yet lies in the opportunities for trade and commerce by through billing.

Railroads in Conference.

According to Freight Agent Bowie this more liberal concession will not be granted until after all the railroads concerned are given an opportunity to pass upon its advisability. The question of through billing, he says, is not one of fact, but must be subject to a conference by all the roads involved. These roads are now considering the question, he states, and will be ready to announce their decision at a later date.

The railroads, Secretary Luchs asserts, have assured his organization that such will be done, although no definite time has been set for its inauguration. Nothing short of a betrayal by them, in his opinion, would prevent the inauguration of through billing. In the meantime, Secretary Luchs says, the Jobbers and Shippers' Association will keep up its fight.

For many years employees of District Auditor's Office.

Factories Closed
BY WATER FAMINE

Orange, N. J., Awakes to Find That Faucets and Hydrants Are Dry.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The regular water supply of the city of Orange, N. J., has been cut off and in the event of fire the one engine remaining in commission would be obliged to depend upon water from wells to extinguish it. Apart from the inconvenience and the shutting down of many business concerns, citizens are anxiously awaiting the efforts of the water company to restore the supply.

The water in the Orange reservoir was reported to be very low several weeks ago, but the water committee took action until today, when it took action to find that not a drop of water would come from faucets or hydrants. At once all over the town they began to uncover old wells, that had not been used in years.

Some of the factories have closed down for lack of water and others are pumping the supply for their engines from wells.

No. 1 Ceiling Beaded, \$2.00 Per 100 Ft. Lumber Trust Broken. Libbey & Co., 8th St. & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.

Was Mentally Unsound,
Is Nurse's Statement
About Mrs. Colton

MRS. COLTON AND CHILD SHE LOVED.

From Photograph Which Will Be Produced in Court as Evidence.

Attorneys for Child Who Wants Part of Aged Woman's Wealth Contend Will Is Manifestly Unnatural.

Testimony to the effect that Mrs. Ellen M. Colton was mentally unsound in at least a part of her last illness was given today by Miss Cox, the trained nurse who attended the aged widow of Gen. D. D. Colton, the California millionaire, whose estate is now being contested by little six-year-old Helen Beatrice Schacher, Mrs. Colton's great-grandchild.

The testimony was given at the hearing before Justice Charles Bundy, appointed by the court to take the depositions of several witnesses, all of which will be submitted at the coming trial. The nurse's testimony was in effect that Dr. Sowers at the hearing on Friday testified was the mental condition of the aged woman. Miss Cox stated that she was in attendance on Mrs. Colton for a period of seven weeks from the last week in November, 1904. It was many times evident to her, she stated, that her patient's mind was feeble, and that she had no clearness as to what was going on about her.

One of the strongest contentions to be advanced by the contestants' attorneys at the coming trial is that Mrs. Colton bore for her beautiful great-grandchild, the daughter of a grandchild who had been through life her favorite, the greatest love.

With such great affection always apparent, and Mrs. Colton's stated wish that the child should share equally with the other heirs, the will which has been offered as hers, the contentions, is not only unnatural, but obviously not carrying out her intentions.

To bear out this claim of the great-grandparent's affection for the child, Attorneys J. F. Riley and Thomas, who are conducting the contestant's legal battle, will exhibit a picture of Mrs. Colton and little Helen taken just before the former returned to this country and subsequently died. The picture is the child's last memory of her dead relative, and is cherished by her as a sacred keepsake.

S. F. D. OURAND HEAD AT ADVANCED AGE

For Many Years Employee of District Auditor's Office.

"He was the truest man I ever knew. I worked in the same office with him for thirty-two years and I never knew him all that time to do the smallest action that was not entirely consistent with his noble character of gentleness and kindness. I never had a quarrel with him and the world is poorer for his loss." This tribute was uttered in broken tones by T. Pettit, of the Assessor's Office of the District of Columbia, about his life-long friend, Samuel F. D. Ourand, whose death occurred at his residence, 2303 First street northwest, yesterday. This news will be greeted with sorrow by Washingtonians generally, but particularly by the school teachers of the District, for he was for years in charge of the paying off in the District Auditor's Office, and was held in high regard by the teachers were ill Mr. Ourand personally take the checks to them, an act of personal kindness that endeared him to them.

Mr. Ourand was the oldest clerk in point of service in the employ of the District at the time of his resignation, which was made on February 23, 1904. His first service for the city of Washington was as head of the old Metropolitan police force during the troublous years of the civil war, in which he made an enviable record. He was really the father of the secret service guard, for he first employed special officers to guard the President from imminent danger of assassination. After the war he entered the service of the corporation of Washington under Mayor Richard Walcott. During the term of the next mayor, the Hon. Matthew G. Emery, he entered the Comptroller's office on September 17, 1870. When the District triumvirate government was installed Mr. Ourand was appointed on the day the new administration took the reins of office, June 1, 1871, to the Auditor's office, in which he served continuously until his resignation in 1904.

SAM JONES DIES
OF HEART FAILURE
ON ARKANSAS TRAIN

Noted Temperance Evangelist Expires Suddenly This Morning.

FAMILY BY HIS SIDE

Had Lectured in Every City of Prominence Since He Reformed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 15.—The Rev. Sam Jones, the noted evangelist, of Cartersville, Ga., died of heart disease this morning on an eastbound Rock Island train at Perry, Ark.

Mr. Jones' family was with him. The body was brought to Little Rock and taken in charge by an undertaker.

Samuel Porter Jones, familiarly known as "Sam Jones," was a world renowned evangelist.

He was born in Chambers county, Alabama, October 15, 1817. He studied under private tutors and at boarding schools, and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1840.

He began his professional life under bright prospects of success, but broke down in health. He then began to drink, and this soon ended his professional career as a lawyer.

He professed religion, and in 1852 became a clerkman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Jones has held revival meetings in almost every city in the United States.

For the first time in its history, the Supreme Court of the United States today found itself called upon to consider a lynching case.

Behind this tragedy are the race troubles of the South and the action of the Supreme Court of the United States has been looked forward to with unusual interest, because of the precedent that the decision will establish.

Sheriff J. F. Shipp, of Chattanooga, Tenn., the principal defendant, and nine deputies and seventeen alleged members of a mob were cited to show cause today why they should not be judged in contempt because Ed Johnson, a negro, was lynched by this mob, after he had been given a stay of execution by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Supports Shipp. Judge McReynolds, who tried the negro, is in Washington, giving his moral support to Shipp.

The impression seems to be," said Judge Reynolds this morning, "that the people of Chattanooga are doubtful about the guilt of Johnson, and that they condemn Sheriff Shipp. This is not so. That the electors of Hamilton county are loyal to Captain Shipp, and believe he did his full duty on the night Johnson was hanged, is evidenced by the fact that Johnson was elected sheriff by a majority of 1,700, the greatest ever given a candidate for the office."

"There was no reason to believe an outbreak would occur the night Johnson was hanged. Inasmuch as no violence had been attempted, it was impossible more that Johnson had been in Chattanooga, the captain did not take any extraordinary precautions."

Protest Innocence. Judson Harmon, former Attorney General of the United States, is Shipp's chief lawyer. He is being assisted by Robert Fritchard and Judge Lynch, both of Chattanooga. The alleged lynchers are represented by Judge Lewis Sheppard, who defended the negro at the trial in Chattanooga.

The defendants in whose behalf answer was filed today are John F. Shipp, Frank Jones, Matthew Galloway, C. A. Baker, T. D. Taylor, Fred Fraley, George Bond, Edward Brown, Martin Perkins, and Joseph Clark.

They all protest their innocence. The answer filed alleges the United States should not interfere with the discreet of official duty by State officials, alleging that, if these officers are guilty of contempt, any court, it's the Tennessee court.

Deny Jurisdiction. The answer also raises the question of jurisdiction. The defendants maintain that they should not be required to answer before the Supreme Court of the United States, "because they are advised and believe that said charges, even if true, would be, and ought to be, treated as crimes under the laws of Tennessee."

They say that they have done nothing against the authority or dignity of the Supreme Court or the nation, but are cognizable only by the supreme court of Tennessee, which they maintain, had full power and authority. They finally enter a denial of the charges against them.

The other defendants, through counsel, entered general denials of the charges of lynching the negro.

"After a preliminary motions were heard by the court, Mr. Harmon arose and called attention to the Shipp case. Mr. Harmon asked leave to file his answer to the Government's petition and explained its substance."

Would Prove Alibis. Chief Justice Fuller inquired if others of the defendants, aside from the sheriff, were represented by counsel, and was told that they were. Attorneys Maddox, Williams, and Sheppard, there rose and asked leave to file petitions in behalf of their clients. They explained what they considered ample evidence in the form of affidavits to prove alibis for their clients. They were granted leave to make the desired filing.

Chief Justice Fuller inquired about the filing of Mr. Harmon, pointing out that in fact as entirely distinct set of questions are raised by Mr. Harmon. The first relates to whether the Supreme Court has jurisdiction in this case. This is a question of law and Constitution. The second set of questions relates to the facts and involves the taking of testimony which will probably be done before a Federal commission later on, provided the court decides that it has jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice suggested that the preliminary question be first disposed of and to this end they were agreed that the answers of all the defendants be printed at once, and as soon as possible the legal questions will be taken up, and argued, Solicitor General Hoyt, who represented the Government in the proceedings, and the other lawyers agreed on this arrangement.

The entire proceeding in the court room occupied only a few minutes' time. At its conclusion the Solicitor General said it was impossible to tell when further proceedings will be held. Solicitor General Hoyt said he could not be prepared to continue the case until December.

ASTOR DAMAGE SUITS
UP TO THE RAILROADS

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The grade crossing damage commission has decided that the \$4,000,000 suit brought against the city by the Astors for damage to 1,000 pieces of property in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, due to the change in grade crossings made necessary by the depression of the tracks of the Harlem River railroad, cannot be brought against the city, but must be entered against the railroad, if at all.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A severe gas explosion on Eighth avenue, near 120th street, today hurled the manhole with such force against the big apartment house, 222 Eighth avenue, as to throw Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clehner out of bed, and causing a panic among the other tenants and the residents of that neighborhood for a block each way. The force of the explosion tore up the asphalt pavement for seventy-five feet in every direction.

ALLEGED MOB
ACCUSED OF GUILT
OF CONTEMPT

First Time the Supreme Court Has Ever Considered a Lynching Case.

TENNESSEANS CITED AS RESULT OF RIOT

Charged With Killing Negro Who Had Been Granted Stay of Execution.

For the first time in its history, the Supreme Court of the United States today found itself called upon to consider a lynching case.

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